



(a) Title of the Invention.

Dog Watering Toy

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(b) Cross-References to Related Applications.

This application incorporates provisional patent application number 60/222,974 by this reference. Provisional patent application number 60/222,974 has an application filing date of 08/04/2000. Applicant claims the benefit of the filing date of that provisional application by reason of this incorporation by reference.

(c) Statement as to Rights to Inventions made under Federally-Sponsored Research and Development.

This invention was not made under federally sponsored research and development. Applicant retains all rights.

(d) Background of the Invention.

1. Field of the Invention

This invention falls within the field of dog toys which can be chewed or manipulated with the jaws. It also falls within the field of mechanisms by which a controlled supply of water can be provided to a pet.

2. Description of Related Art Including Information Disclosed Under 37 CFR Sections 1.97 and 1.98.

Chewable dog toys are known to the art. They are often a plastic or rubber article made to resemble a steak, burger or bone which is suitably sized so that the dog can chew on the toy comfortably. They may also be composed of a substance which is edible to the dog, such as rawhide. At times a noisemaker is provided, such as a bell inside. Dog toys are known which are hollow and provided with an air escape passage that has a reed type noise maker. Such a toy will make noise as it is chewed.

Over the years, the Pet Industry has introduced and developed a wide assortment of products designed to provide a watering source for thirsty canines. Even so, all of these products have been either in the "bowl type" and/or "hose type" categories. The bowl type devices can hold a lot of water, but are not portable when full and tend to make a mess if they are spilled and/or sloshed by a playful canine. The hose type are good for outdoor use, but require a continuous water flow regardless of canine use which can lead to expensive and troublesome water build-up for the property owner. Neither watering source is suited for adventurous play away from populated areas and while the dog is being transported.

(e) Summary of the Invention.

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This invention is an improvement over the prior art which allows the above described chewable dog toys to be filled with water. The invention may also take the form of a chewable water dispenser which has no external ornamentation. As the dog chews the toy, the toy emits a measured amount of water from valves on its surface which the dog can drink. The toys have a closable refill aperture, an internal reservoir, the aforementioned valves and possibly a surface which may be molded to resemble the typical aesthetic designs of dog chew toys already known. The toys may be composed of materials which are edible to dogs. In any event, they are composed of a resilient chewable substance that is non-toxic and yielding, so that the toy will not damage furniture if the dog tosses it around in play.

(f) Brief Description of the Drawings.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a hamburger-shaped embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 shows a bone shaped embodiment of the invention with cord attached.

Figure 3 shows a steak shaped embodiment of the invention bearing indicia simulating bone.

Figure 4 shows the invention in an embodiment including the

valves on a nipple like structure.

Figure 5 shows a sectional view of the invention without an outer layer and with a noisemaker inside.

Figure 6 shows a sectional view of the invention with plunger type valve and arrows depicting water flow direction.

Figure 7 shows a sectional view of the invention with plunger type valve in closed position.

Figure 8 shows the invention in an embodiment featuring slit type valves that are closed.

Figure 9 shows the invention in an embodiment featuring slit type valves while the invention is compressed which opens the slits.

(g) Description of the Preferred Embodiment.

This invention confines and distributes water for use by pets in general, but most particularly for dogs (who characteristically exhibit chewing behavior). When pets are being transported or are in a remote location, providing water by a bowl type or hose type watering means is not practical. It is also not fun. It is an object of this invention to provide a fun and practical means of providing water on the go

to pets such as dogs. Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view where the section is taken across a plane (1). The invention consists of a puncture resistant reservoir (2) which can hold water. The reservoir has a fill aperture (3) through which water can be introduced. A cap (4) is provided by which the fill aperture can be closed, thereby retaining the water inside the reservoir. Possible fastening techniques for this cap would be to have a threaded screw cap or a pop top style cap. Other closure techniques can be used without departing from the spirit of this invention as long as the cap does not allow water to escape once the cap is closed. Valves (5) are present by which water can be extruded from the reservoir in measured amounts in response to pressure placed on the reservoir, such as would happen during chewing. Alternatively suction from the outside can be used to cause water to flow through the valves. An outer layer (6) may be formed onto the outside of the reservoir of a resilient non-toxic substance. The outer layer may be molded and colored so that it has an aesthetic appearance that would be appropriate to a chew toy. While Figure 1 shows a toy that is shaped to resemble a hamburger, Figure 2 shows a toy that is shaped to resemble a bone. A carrying cord (7) may be added for convenience in carrying the dog watering toy. Figure 3 shows a dog watering toy that is shaped to resemble a steak. Indicia (9) can be painted on the outside or created by colors molded into the toy. These indicia may be for the purpose of furthering the design objectives of creating an aesthetic appearance for the dog

watering toy. The outer layer can be, but is not necessarily, composed of latex, vinyl, rubber, cloth, denim, or furry substances. The valves would open outside the outer layer if an outer layer is present. The fill aperture would open outside the outer layer if an outer layer is present. When no pressure is placed on the reservoir, the valves will retain the water inside the reservoir. The valves can take the form of form fitting grooves which are sprung open by chewing pressure, one-way valves which the teeth push into and out of the reservoir, or even a nipple-like structure (14) for sucking such as that seen at Figure 4. This latter means would be useful for a dog with missing teeth or for a pet that has sucking behavior but not necessarily chewing behavior, such as a potbellied pig, for instance. The reservoir would be composed of an inexpensive, resilient and durable substance which is soft enough so that it will not damage furniture if the toy is tossed about. Among the possible forms of reservoir would be a plastic reservoir or a flexible metallic bag reservoir. If there is no outer layer, the surface of the reservoir must not be toxic to pets. It should not be toxic to pets even if an outer layer is present. The outer layer would be composed of an inexpensive, resilient and durable substance which is soft enough so that it will not damage furniture if the toy is tossed about. The outer layer of a dog watering toy designed for outdoor use would be more durable than the outer layer of a dog watering toy designed for indoor use, as a general rule. The outer layer, valves, cap, fill aperture, and

reservoir could all be made of substances which are edible for dogs, such as rawhide. They could also be made of biodegradable, expendable, indigestible substances such as wood so that the dog could eventually chew the toy away to nothingness.

The reservoir could range from less than 8 ounces volume to more than 24 ounces volume to accomodate various thirst requirements. The valves where the dog extracts water are designed so that droplets of water are exuded rather than streams of water. This is so that there is no mess and the reservoir will retain water for a longer time. Two hours of water availability is a desirable objective in designing valve flow rate and reservoir capacity, as a typical outing with the dog can be had without the need of refilling the reservoir. A cord (7) may be provided by which the pet or a human may carry the dog watering toy around without exerting any pressure on the reservoir.

Referring now to Figure 5, an additional feature could be to add a noisemaker (8) such as a bell or rattle beads to the invention by placing them inside the reservoir where they will make noise when the reservoir is substantially empty. This could alert dog and owner alike that there is no more water in the toy. The reservoir would have its own wall (10) which may be but is not necessarily a unitary piece with the outer layer. Referring now to Figure 6, the valve (5) is shown in an embodiment by which the dog's tooth pressure physically moves a valve mechanism (11) into the reservoir (2). The valve

mechanism has one or more openings (12) which communicate with the outside of the toy when the valve mechanism is pushed into (or out of) the reservoir. Water can then exit the toy in the direction indicated by the arrows in Figure 6. Return means (13) are provided to ensure that the valve mechanism will return to its closed resting position once chewing pressure is released. Figure 7 shows the toy in the closed resting position. The return means (13) have pulled the valve mechanism (11) down to a position where the openings (12) are blocked from communicating with the reservoir (2) by the wall (10).

At Figure 8 is a valve embodiment in which the valves (5) take the form of slits in the wall of the reservoir. At Figure 9 the embodiment of Figure 8 is shown as it would appear when the wall of the reservoir is compressed, such as by chewing. The pressure on the wall as well as the pressure on the water inside causes the valves (5) to be deformed into lenticular apertures through which the water flows in the direction shown by the arrows. The description above discloses several embodiments but not all possible embodiments of the invention. Equivalent mechanisms may be substituted for some or all the elements without departing from the spirit of the invention. The above description is not meant to limit the scope of the claims.